

The cushions and linings of the pews in the church (which are scarce) will be sold very low, in consequence of the society having decided to burn with straw. A set of cushions and bed linings for a small church might be selected in very good order.

Applications may be made to Mr. R. F. WHITTEMORE, at Old Stone House, south side State street, until May first.

April 24. Sw.-a.

Poetry.

THE ORPHAN'S PLAIN.

I love to stroll here at the end of day,
To visit the spot where the loved one lay,
And watch as the lingering shadows play
O'er my mother's grave.

I love, as the beams on the mountain stay,
To think that my guardian spirit may
With them on the zephyr at evening stray
O'er my mother's grave.

I love, as the hour of the curfew nears,
And mellow the moon through the grove appears,
Through the gray marble, to rest my tears
O'er my mother's grave.

I love yet to stay where my mother sleeps,
And gaze on each star as it twinkles deep,
Through that beaming willow which lonely weeps
O'er my mother's grave.

I love to kneel down on the green turf there,
Alas from the scene of my daily care,
And breathe to my Saviour my evening prayer
O'er my mother's grave.

I have to remember how oft she led,
And knelt by her as with God she pled,
That I might be as her with God's grace,
O'er my mother's grave.

I love there to think, though low mirth the ground
The slumbers in death as a captive bound,
She'll slumber no more when the trump shall sound
O'er my mother's grave.

I love to think that the time is nigh,
When cold in the tomb though my dust shall lie,
I soon with my mother shall be no more sigh
O'er my mother's grave.

West Bloomfield, N. Y., April 14th, 1845.

THE LEVITEL.

"My mother died, and I sorrowed for her, because
England had been a curse to her, and she had
perished. I thought it was dreadful that we should be
subject to a curse—a curse!"

"Tis humbling to our poor mortality,
That we have all as full as find delight,
And all our friendships, all we know, and
Lost to our bosom's love, inured in pain,
And slumber where none dream, beneath the pall—
Forgotten by all."

For we have illuminated rooms—the dance,
Exciting songs, and hum of careless mirth,
For darkness that sound breaks not, nor perchance
The tools of opium burning near our ear—
Which falls not on the dull regular ear,
And comes to us no fear.

And yet to the sad child of poverty—
It matters nothing—Death dethrones him not;
Yes, by his friendly power he may flee
From the world's care, its down and be forgot.
Calm is that night's sleep, sweet the bed
Where he reclines his head.

The grave, to him who knows with woe,
Is clothed in beauty, 'tis the softest down
In these inviting him to rest repose;
And O, with that chamber the cold brown
Of the unfriendly world is not the peer
Of proud ones come not here!

And he that in his Maker puts his trust,
Fears not the day. Even in the trying hour,
When life's struggle looms, and he draws near
He is as one supported by the power
Of Death. Instantly on the opening tomb
He looks, and sees no gloom.

But ah, the haughty, affluent, and gay,
The pleasure-loving, beautiful and young—
The world's flatterer—shall the damp cold clay
Wrap her fair limbs, and she be rudely flung
A broken flower, from charnel house away,
Given unto decay!

Forget it, Lady! seek out pleasure's haunt;
Try to forget it, no day is so bright
As the thought of a broken heart's "avaunt!"
Nor on my lips, unbidden guest, intrude,
Faint at the rest and brilliant hall,
And in the crowded hall.

Thou shalt not stray—thou shalt not stray
Upon the future to thy revelry;
But the answering truth that thou must die,
In midlife's silence shall be heard,
Announcing that thou art the dead,
Alone, for low and proud.

W. B. T.

Miscellaneous.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF TOBACCO

FROM 1614 TO 1845.

While James I. was making these decrees, laws, and proclamations, and procuring no considerable revenue from the importation and consumption of tobacco, it was continuing to grow in the recesses of Europe, going from country to country to those which were inland. The English first carried the habit of smoking, in 1620, to the city of Zuttre, in Upper-Latin, and the inhabitants eagerly adopted it. The same year a merchant, named Kupper, returned to the city of Strasbourg from Great Britain, where he had been on a trading voyage. He learned the use of tobacco during his absence, and introduced the custom among the inhabitants of the cathedral town.

In 1621 many more "maids of virtuous education, young, handsome, and well recommended," were sent from London to Virginia, in order to furnish the unmarried inhabitants of the colony with desirable wives. They arrived safely, and gave so much satisfaction that the price of a wife rose from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, the value of each pound being three shillings sterling, thus making the sum of £225, 10s, or \$100. In a letter dated London, August 21st, of this year, accompanying a consignment of marriageable ladies to Virginia, it is said, "We send you a shipment, one widow and eleven maidens, who are well educated, and are of the best families of Southampton, and certain worthy gentlemen, who, taking into consideration that the plantation can never flourish till families be planted, and that only by the means of the people of the colony, we have given this first beginning; rearing of whose charges, it is ordered that every man who marries them give one hundred and twenty pounds of best tobacco for each of them." We desire that the marriage be free, according to nature, and we would not have those made deceived and married to servants, but only to free men or to those who have means to maintain them. We pray you, therefore, to be fathers of them in this business, not enforcing them to marry against their will."

During this year Lord Coke endeavored to rouse the House of Commons to a proper sense of the usurpations James had committed in his proclamations and decrees relating to tobacco, and showed that the mon-

arch had assumed powers of laying and collecting taxes which did not belong to him, and which resided in the Parliament. In consequence of his representations, and the exertions of Sandy, Digges, and Farrer, the king's acts were legalized by an act which was passed by the house, though it did not receive full powers in consequence of being laid amidst the unfinished business of the dissolution of Parliament. In the course of the debate on this tobacco question, many curious opinions were given of the foreign luxury. The Rev. Abel Holmes cites the notes given of a speech of Sir J. Horley on this occasion. The sketch runs as follows:—"Though it is not of the nature of a vice, when we first a parliament man not known. Thousands have died of this vice. Abhorrent the more because the king did it. Prohibited to be used in his house, though it was given of Virginia. To banish all."

Engaged as James was, at this time, in the legal and revenue concerns of tobacco, this was not the only way in which it came under his notice. He was told that there was a comedy entitled "The Marriage of the Arts," by Burtin Holiday, student of Christ Church, and afterwards became a writer and translator. Anthony Wood says it was acted "with no great applause," and that King James, with difficulty persuaded to hear it out. The author of the comedy was John Marston, a friend of Ben Jonson's. The comedy was "thrice performed with increased delight," as it greatly belabored tobacco, could not patiently hear the author's own words addressed as follows, notwithstanding the income he derived from it.

"Tobacco's a musician
And in a pipe deliveth
It descends it is to be heard
Through the organs of the nose,
With a relish that loveth
This makes me sing as he, as he bores,
He bores I love loudly
Earle no doo breed
Such a jovial weed
Whereof to boast so proudly."

"Tobacco is a lawyer,
His pipe is his long cane,
When our brains it enters,
Our fusts do make indentures.
While we are with stamping pace,
Tobacco's a physician,
Good both for mind and sickly;
That expels cold rheum,
And makes it flow down quickly."

And so on, in many more similar laudatory verses, which are quoted in the history of Virginia. In the planting of tobacco had got to be the main business of the colony, and besides buying wives for those who had tobacco, bought the tobacco, and sold it, and their debts, and paid their taxes. George Yeardley, their governor, was succeeded this year by Sir Francis Wyatt in a similar capacity. Wyatt brought with him a written constitution, which bore the name "the basis on which Virginia erected the superstructure of her liberties." He also bore instructions which commanded him to "advise the people from the excessive planting of tobacco." The constitution gave a freedom to their ideas of right, and contributed permanency to their resentment at James's interference with their trade and their rights. About this time the tobacco of the colony was sold to the king, at the expense of a mission, on a similar subject, by tobacco. King James, during the latter part of his reign, kept up a continual effort to obtain the tobacco control of the London Virginia Company. The tobacco controversy the colony dispatched an agent to England to protest against the governor possessing absolute power, and petition that the liberty of private enterprise might be retained, "for," it was said, "nothing can conduce more to the public satisfaction and the public utility." To pay the costs of this embassy, "a tax of four pounds of the tobacco was levied upon every man who was above 16 years and had been in the colony a twelve month." In 1622 it was ascertained that the annual importation of tobacco into England was about 1,000,000 lbs. seven preceding years amounted 142,685 pounds.

In 1624, in Italy, the Roman pontiff manifested some of James's disposition towards tobacco. He had just received a Spanish ecclesiastic while celebrating the august ceremonies of the mass. This pontiff was Maffeo Barberini, the fourth Urban, who had been pope since 1623. He was an ardent smoker, and he demonstrated his execration of such an unchristian habit by publishing a bull of excommunication against all who should take snuff to church. This was about contemporaneous with his ordering the friars to be stripped from the roof of the venerable Pauline church, in order to adorn an altar, thus giving rise to the saying—

"Quod cum fecerit Barberini, fecerit Barberini."

On the 26th of August, of the same year, James I. of England, following by restrictions and annoying legislation by another "Proclamation concerning Tobacco." On the 26th of September Sir Edwin Sandys, an ardent tobacco smoker, and one of the Virginia company's members, which had been placed upon the Virginia staple, induced the Commons to move, by a petition of grace, in relation to a complete protection of the tobacco of that colony. The petition was well received, and the last public act of James I. was to issue a proclamation to this effect, which was entitled, "A Proclamation for the utter prohibition the importation and use of tobacco which is not of the proper growth of the colony of Virginia, and the Somers Islands, or one of them." England and Ireland were represented, in this proclamation, "as utterly unfit in respect of the climate to cherish tobacco for any medicinal use, which is the only good to be approved in it."

By this time Virginia was regarded by the English monarchy as a great tobacco plantation, and the only regard or affection felt for the colony was that of pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings—the only consideration for the colony was the tobacco which it produced, and the profits which belonged to the planters, and diverting into the British treasury the fruits of their industry. Such for motives, the tobacco trade was the life of the colony, and it was the policy of James the First, and such was the policy bequeathed to his successor. His intimate connection with the subject of tobacco, both by his literary publications, and his personal interest in the tobacco trade, reached the period of his decease. The last law upon tobacco, which he promulgated, was an act which prohibited the use of tobacco to be considered as therapeutic episodes or "curiosities of medical experience"—pass on to the measures of Charles I. and other sovereigns and countries respecting the vegetable whose biography I am considering.

PAST ME AS I AM.—"Point me as I am," said Oliver Cromwell to young John, "for you leave out the scars and wrinkles, I will not pay you a shilling." Even in such a trifle, the great protector showed both his good sense and his magnanimity. He did not wish that his portrait should be a caricature, but he was content to let the blemishes which had been put upon it, by war, by sleepless nights, by anxiety and perhaps by remorse; but with val-

or, policy, authority, and public care, truly great, knew their own interests, it is thus they would wish their minds portrayed.

THE MIND IN ADVANCED LIFE.

Among other arguments for the cultivation of the intellect, there is one to be drawn from the perpetual progress of the mind towards perfection, without a possibility of retrogression. The infant body grows up to boyhood, hardens into manhood, declines down to the decay of age, and returns to the dust from which it was formed. The mind runs a similar career in its onward progress, but not in its retrogression. Not only does it not decline, but it grows, and its sensibility may fester its powers and obscure their brightness, yet the fact that the intellect is frequently retained in its pristine vigor, and that it becomes purified and older the better—and stir your corn in the preparation till the grains are well coated. No worm will ever penetrate this armor, and the germination will stand much more rapid than without its use.

Boiling Potatoes.—Not one housekeeper of us, however, knows how to boil potatoes properly. Here is an Irish method, one of the best we know. Clean wash the potatoes and leave the skin on; then bring the water to a boil, and throw them in. As soon as the water boils, turn them out to be easily turned through them, dash some cold water into the pot, let the potatoes remain two minutes, and then pour off the water. This will cook the potatoes, and let the potatoes remain over a slow fire till the steam is evaporated; then peel and set them on the table in an open dish. Potatoes of a good quality, when cooked, will be soft, dry, and mealy. A covered dish is bad for potatoes, as it keeps the steam in, and makes them soft and watery.

UPS AND DOWNS.

Cut, an old gentleman from Cincinnati, published in his Advertiser the following very curious facts:

It is useful as well as interesting to notice the changes for the better or worse, which 10 or 15 years serve to operate in the community.

I know a business man on Main St. who was refused credit in 1830, for a store worth \$12. He is now a director in one of the largest banks in the city. Every cent of it has been made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main St., who was refused credit in 1825 by a firm of \$100,000, and who was refused credit in 1830, for a store worth \$12. He is now a director in one of the largest banks in the city. Every cent of it has been made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know an extensive dealer in the city now worth \$100,000, and who was refused credit in 1830, for a store worth \$12. He is now a director in one of the largest banks in the city. Every cent of it has been made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know a man who was refused credit in 1830, for a store worth \$12. He is now a director in one of the largest banks in the city. Every cent of it has been made in Cincinnati during that period.

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